

## EVOLUTION – HUMAN EVOLUTION

1. Study of human evolution is under:
  - (a) Arthology
  - (b) Mammology
  - (c) Anthropology
  - (d) Palaeontology
2. The most important characteristic of Primates is:
  - (a) Colour vision
  - (b) Growth in size of brain
  - (c) Four-chambered heart
  - (d) Efficient respiratory organ
3. Common origin of man and chimpanzee is best supported by:
  - (a) dental formula
  - (b) cranial capacity
  - (c) binocular vision
  - (d) chromosome number and banding pattern
4. Best advantage of bipedal locomotion in man is that it:
  - (a) releases the forelimbs for other purposes
  - (b) provides better body support
  - (c) reduces body weight
  - (d) increases speed
5. Important characteristics of mankind are:
  - (a) large brain size
  - (b) articulate speech
  - (c) erect walking posture
  - (d) all of these
6. Theory of evolution indicates:
  - (a) man and apes have common ancestor
  - (b) man evolved from dinosaurs
  - (c) man evolved from monkey
  - (d) monkey evolved from man
7. Evolution of man was possible perhaps because our ape-like ancestors:
  - (a) used fire
  - (b) had no food problems
  - (c) adopted group hunting
  - (d) adopted bipedal locomotion upon open ground
8. Which of the following features is not in the direction of the evolution of human species?
  - (a) Binocular vision
  - (b) Lack of prehensile tails
  - (c) Raised orbital ridges
  - (d) Shortening of the jaws
9. Which of the following statements is correct?
  - (a) Apes are ancestors of man anatomically
  - (b) *Proconsul* was the ancestor of man and not of apes
  - (c) *Proconsul* was perhaps the common ancestor of apes and man
  - (d) None of the above
10. Which of the following is the connecting link between apes and man?
  - (a) *Dryopithecus*
  - (b) *Homo erectus*
  - (c) *Australopithecus*
  - (d) *Homo neanderthalensis*

11. *Dryopithecus* is also called as:
  - (a) *Proconsul*
  - (b) *Parapithecus*
  - (c) *Oreopithecus*
  - (d) *Pithecanthropus*
12. The continent where most of the fossils of primitive man have been excavated is:
  - (a) Asia
  - (b) Africa
  - (c) America
  - (d) Australia
13. According to fossil, which discovered upto present time. origin and evolution of man took place in:
  - (a) Java
  - (b) China
  - (c) Africa
  - (d) France
14. Which change is irrelevant with reference to evolution of man?
  - (a) Increase in ability to communicate with others and develop community behaviour
  - (b) Change of diet from hard nuts and hard roots to soft food
  - (c) Perfection of hands for tool making
  - (d) Loss of tail
15. Man originated in the:
  - (a) Miocene
  - (b) Pliocene
  - (c) Palaeocene
  - (d) Pleistocene
16. Which of the following is the most primitive ancestor of man?
  - (a) *Ramapithecus*
  - (b) *Homo habilis*
  - (c) *Australopithecus*
  - (d) *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*
17. The ancestor of man whose fossils were found in Shivalik hills:
  - (a) *Sinanthropus*
  - (b) *Ramapithecus*
  - (c) *Pithecanthropus*
  - (d) *Australopithecus*
18. Fossils of *Ramapithecus* were discovered by:
  - (a) C. Fuhlrott
  - (b) G.E. Lewis
  - (c) Eugene Dubois
  - (d) Raymond Dart
19. Ancestor of man who first stood erect was:
  - (a) Java man
  - (b) Peking man
  - (c) *Australopithecus*
  - (d) Cro-Magnon man
20. Which one of the following ancestors of man first time showed bipedal movement?
  - (a) *Australopithecus*
  - (b) Cro-Magnon
  - (c) Java ape man
  - (d) Peking man

21. Which of the following is the most primitive ancestor of man?  
(a) Java man  
(b) *Homo habilis*  
(c) Neanderthal man  
(d) *Australopithecus*
22. Which of the following is considered closest to man?  
(a) Gorilla  
(b) *Australopithecus*  
(c) Chimpanzee  
(d) None of these
23. One of the oldest, best preserved and most complete hominid fossil commonly known as 'Lucy' belongs to the genus:  
(a) *Oreopithecus*  
(b) *Dryopithecus*  
(c) *Pithecanthropus*  
(d) *Australopithecus*
24. The hominid fossil 'Taung baby' belongs to:  
(a) *Australopithecus boisei*  
(b) *Australopithecus ramidus*  
(c) *Australopithecus afarensis*  
(d) *Australopithecus africanus*
25. Cranial capacity of *Australopithecus* is:  
(a) 390-510 cc  
(b) 675-719 cc  
(c) 882-897 cc  
(d) 1015-1075 cc
26. 'Taung baby' was discovered by:  
(a) C. Fuhlrott  
(b) Mac Gregor  
(c) Raymond Dart  
(d) Donald Johanson
27. In *Homo habilis*, 'habilis' refers to:  
(a) tool maker  
(b) modern man  
(c) ancient man  
(d) wandering species
28. The man who used the stone for the first time was:  
(a) *Homo erectus*  
(b) *Homo habilis*  
(c) Cro-Magnon man  
(d) Neanderthal man
29. Cranial capacity of Java ape man was about:  
(a) 900 cc  
(b) 450 cc  
(c) 1450 cc  
(d) 1700 cc
30. *Homo erectus* is the scientific name of:  
(a) Java man  
(b) Peking man  
(c) Java and Peking men  
(d) African man

31. Which of the following is the direct ancestor of *Homo sapiens*?
- (a) *Homo erectus*
  - (b) *Ramapithecus*
  - (c) *Australopithecus*
  - (d) Neanderthal man
32. Which of the following statements is correct regarding evolution of mankind?
- (a) Neanderthal man and Cro-Magnon man were living at the same time
  - (b) *Australopithecus* was living in Australia
  - (c) *Homo erectus* is preceded by *Homo habilis*
  - (d) None of the above
33. *Homo erectus* differed from Cro-Magnon man in:
- (a) having receding jaws
  - (b) having protruded jaws
  - (c) being able to draw pictures of animals
  - (d) being able to make well-formed tools and weapons
34. *Pithecanthropus* is connected with:
- (a) *Homo sapiens*
  - (b) *Homo erectus*
  - (c) *Homo habilis*
  - (d) South Islands
35. Which one is the closest relative of modern man today?
- (a) Gorilla
  - (b) Gibbon
  - (c) Orang-utan
  - (d) *Sinanthropus*
36. The cranial capacity of Peking man was about:
- (a) 900 cc
  - (b) 1075 cc
  - (c) 1450 cc
  - (d) 1660 cc
37. The first human fossil discovered in 1856 was:
- (a) Java man
  - (b) Peking man
  - (c) Neanderthal man
  - (d) *Australopithecus*
38. Fossil of Neanderthal man was discovered by:
- (a) C.Fuhlrott
  - (b) Mac Gregor
  - (c) Raymond Dart
  - (d) Eugene Dubois
39. Which of the following is nearest to modern man?
- (a) Java ape man
  - (b) *Australopithecus*
  - (c) *Homo habilis*
  - (d) Neanderthal man
40. Neanderthal man lived in:
- (a) cave
  - (b) desert
  - (c) mountains
  - (d) deep forest

41. A prehistoric man with cranial capacity almost similar to that of modern man was:  
(a) *Homo habilis*  
(b) *Homo erectus*  
(c) *Homo heidelbergensis*  
(d) *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*
42. The cranial capacity was highest among the:  
(a) Peking man  
(b) African man  
(c) Java ape man  
(d) Neanderthal man
43. Average cranial capacity of Neanderthal man was:  
(a) 950 cc  
(b) 1050 cc  
(c) 1400 cc  
(d) 1650 cc
44. Which of the following had the feeling of worship and used to bury clothes with dead bodies?  
(a) Java ape man  
(b) African man  
(c) Peking man  
(d) Neanderthal man
45. Which of the following primitive man built up dwelling huts and buried the bodies after death?  
(a) Neanderthal man  
(b) Java ape man  
(c) Cro-Magnon man  
(d) Peking man
46. The direct ancestral race of the modern man *Homo sapiens* was possibly:  
(a) Peking man  
(b) Neanderthal man  
(c) Java ape man  
(d) Cro-Magnon man
47. Fossil of Cro-Magnon man was discovered by:  
(a) Leakey  
(b) Eugene Dubois  
(c) Mac Gregor  
(d) W. C. Pei
48. Cro-Magnon is situated in:  
(a) Java  
(b) France  
(c) Germany  
(d) Netherlands
49. Cro-Magnon man was:  
(a) herbivorous  
(b) carnivorous  
(c) omnivorous  
(d) frugivorous
50. Cro-Magnon man differs from Neanderthal man in having:  
(a) small jaws  
(b) large jaws  
(c) brachiasm  
(d) cannibalism

51. Which of the following man had an orthognathus face?
- (a) *Ramapithecus*
  - (b) Cro-Magnon man
  - (c) Java ape man
  - (d) Neanderthal man
52. Fossil man who made cave paintings was:
- (a) *Australopithecus*
  - (b) Peking man
  - (c) Cro-Magnon man
  - (d) Java ape man
53. Which one presumably possessed largest cranial capacity?
- (a) Java ape man
  - (b) Peking man
  - (c) Handy man
  - (d) Cro-Magnon man
54. The direct ancestral race of the modern man *Homo sapiens* was possibly:
- (a) Cro-Magnon man
  - (b) Peking man
  - (c) Neanderthal man
  - (d) Java ape man
55. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Cro-Magnon man is an advanced stage of man's evolution, more advanced than *Homo erectus*
  - (b) Cro-Magnon man is the predecessor of *Homo neanderthalensis*
  - (c) Cro-Magnon man is the direct ancestor of man
  - (d) Cro-Magnon man lived during last ice age
56. Very nearest to *Homo sapiens sapiens*:
- (a) Peking man
  - (b) Cro-Magnon Man
  - (c) Java ape man
  - (d) Neanderthal man
57. Correct sequence of stages in evolution of modern man is:
- (a) *Homo erectus* → *Australopithecus* → Neanderthal man → Cro-Magnon man → Modern man
  - (b) *Australopithecus* --> Neanderthal man → Cro-Magnon man → *Homo erectus* → Modern man
  - (c) *Australopithecus* → *Homo erectus* → Neanderthal man → Cro-Magnon man → Modern man
  - (d) Neanderthal man → *Australopithecus* → Cro-Magnon man → *Homo erectus* → Modern man
58. Modern man differs from apes in:
- (a) protruding eyes
  - (b) thick body hairs
  - (c) wearing of clothes
  - (d) arms shorter than legs
59. Cranial capacity of human beings is:
- (a) 915 cc
  - (b) 1600 cc
  - (c) 1360 cc
  - (d) 1700 cc
60. Which of the following terms is related to *Homo sapiens*?
- (a) Herbivorous
  - (b) Autotroph
  - (c) Carnivorous
  - (d) Omnivorous

61. The following are some of the well known fossils in the evolution of modern man:  
 1. Neanderthal                      2. *Homo erectus*  
 3. Cro-Magnon                      4. *Australopithecus*  
 What is the correct chronological sequence in which the above appeared?  
 (a) 4 → 2 → 1 → 3  
 (b) 1 → 2 → 3 → 4  
 (c) 3 → 1 → 2 → 4  
 (d) 2 → 4 → 1 → 3
62. *Homo sapiens* have been evolved in:  
 (a) Miocene                      (b) Oligocene  
 (c) Pliocene                      (d) Pleistocene
63. The chronological order of human evolution from early to the recent is:  
 (a) *Ramapithecus* → *Australopithecus* → *Homo habilis* → *Homo erectus*  
 (b) *Australopithecus* → *Ramapithecus* → *Homo habilis* → *Homo erectus*  
 (c) *Pithecanthropus pekinensis* → *Homo habilis* → *Homo erectus*  
 (d) *Australopithecus* → *Ramapithecus* → *Pithecanthropus pekinensis* → *Homo erectus*
64. Which of the following is the correct order of evolutionary history of man?  
 (a) Peking man → *Homo sapiens* → Neanderthal → Cro-Magnon  
 (b) Peking man → Neanderthal → *Homo sapiens* → Cro-Magnon  
 (c) Heidelberg man → Peking man → Neanderthal → Cro-Magnon  
 (d) Peking man, Neanderthal → *Homo sapiens* → Heidelberg man
65. Give the correct sequence of the course of cultural evolution of human beings:  
 (a) Iron age — Palaeolithic — Neolithic — Mesolithic — Bronze age  
 (b) Bronze age — Palaeolithic — Iron age — Mesolithic — Neolithic  
 (c) Palaeolithic — Mesolithic — Iron age — Bronze age — Neolithic  
 (d) Palaeolithic — Mesolithic — Neolithic — bronze age — Iron age
66. The most apparent change during the evolutionary history of *Homo sapiens* is traced in:  
 (a) loss of body hair  
 (b) walking upright  
 (c) shortening of jaws  
 (d) remarkable increase in brain size
67. The primate which existed 15 mya among these was:  
 (a) *Homo habilis*  
 (b) *Ramapithecus*  
 (c) *Homo erectus*  
 (d) *Australopithecus*  
 (e) Neanderthal man
68. The scientific name of Java ape man is:  
 (a) *Homo habilis*.  
 (b) *Homo erectus erectus*  
 (c) *Australopithecus boisei*  
 (d) *Homo sapiens neanderthalensis*
69. What is the most significant trend to the evolution of modern man (*Homo sapiens*) from his ancestors?  
 (a) Upright posture  
 (b) Binocular vision  
 (c) Shortening of jaw  
 (d) Increasing brain capacity
70. The brain capacity of *Homo erectus* was about:  
 (a) 900 cc                      (b) 650 cc  
 (c) 1400 cc                      (d) 1200 cc  
 (e) 1600 cc